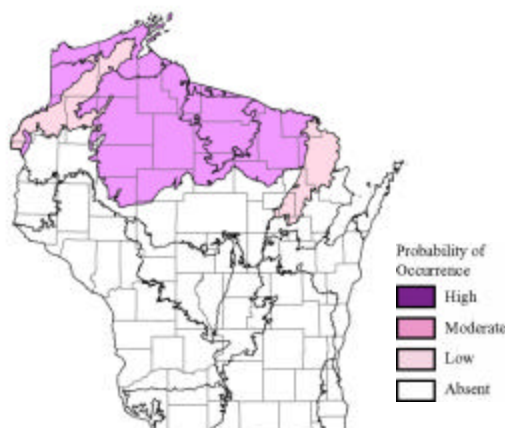


## Moose (*Alces alces*)

### Species Assessment Scores\*

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| State rarity:            | 5 |
| State threats:           | 3 |
| State population trend:  | 3 |
| Global abundance:        | 3 |
| Global distribution:     | 3 |
| Global threats:          | 2 |
| Global population trend: | 2 |
| Mean Risk Score:         | 3 |
| Area of importance:      | 1 |

\* Please see the [Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries \(Section 3.1.1\)](#) for definitions of criteria and scores.



### Ecological Landscape Associations

Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

### Landscape-community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

| Ecological Landscape   | Community                       |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| North Central Forest   | Alder thicket                   |
| North Central Forest   | Emergent marsh                  |
| North Central Forest   | Hardwood swamp                  |
| North Central Forest   | Inland lakes                    |
| North Central Forest   | Northern wet-mesic forest       |
| North Central Forest   | Submergent marsh                |
| Northern Highland      | Emergent marsh                  |
| Northern Highland      | Inland lakes                    |
| Northern Highland      | Submergent marsh                |
| Northern Highland      | Submergent marsh - oligotrophic |
| Superior Coastal Plain | Boreal forest                   |
| Superior Coastal Plain | Emergent marsh                  |
| Superior Coastal Plain | Submergent marsh                |

### Threats and Issues

- High white-tailed deer populations (related to prevalence of the meningeal brainworm in white-tailed deer) and baiting of deer near conifer wetlands (which causes high concentrations of fecal deposits and snail activity that increases meningeal worm spread) are a threat to moose.
- Calf predation by wolves and black bear may be a threat to moose populations.
- Inadequate shrub supply and forest composition alterations to plant species less preferred as browse or thermal cover, can be a threat to moose.
- Warm summers and poor tolerance of warm/hot conditions may be a threat to moose.
- A high prevalence of ticks due to mild winters may be a threat to moose.
- Developments on shallow lakes, ponds, lakeshores, and riverine habitat reduce potential habitat for moose.

- Increased road densities and traffic, increasing the risk of vehicle collisions or illegal shooting, are a threat to this species.

**Priority Conservation Actions**

- Reducing deer densities in restoration areas would be a benefit for this species.
- This species benefits from forest management activities that create a mosaic of successional stages, providing forage and thermal cover.
- Protection of shallow lakes and ponds from development is needed, along with minimizing development on other bodies of water.
- Maintaining low road densities on public lands would be a benefit to moose.
- There is a need to establish management zones for moose.
- Restrictions on feeding and baiting of deer are needed.
- Increased monitoring of existing moose is needed.